

Stormwater Pollution Prevention

Food Service Facilities/ Grease Traps

Blockage Prevention in the Sanitary Sewer System

- Post "No Grease" signs above sinks and on the front of dishwashers
- Recycle waste cooking oil
- Practice dry cleanup. Remove food waste with "dry" methods such as scraping, wiping, or sweeping before using "wet" methods that use water. Wet methods typically wash the water and waste materials into the drains where it eventually collects on the interior walls of the drainage pipes. Successful dry cleanup includes:
 - Use of rubber scrapers to remove fats, oils and grease from cookware, utensils, chafing dishes, and serving ware
 - Use of food grade paper to soak up oil and grease under fryer baskets
 - Use of paper towels to wipe down work areas. Cloth towels will accumulate grease that will eventually end up in drains from towel washing/rinsing.
- Dispose of food waste by recycling and/or solid waste removal. Do not pour grease, fats or oils from cooking down the drain and do not use the sinks to dispose of food scraps.
- Educate kitchen staff not to remove drain screens since this may allow paper or plastic cups, straws, and other utensils to enter the plumbing system during clean up.
- Spill prevention reduces the amount of food waste that will require cleanup. Empty grease trap and interceptor containers before they are full to avoid spills. Use a cover to transport interceptor contents to rendering barrel. Provide employees with the proper tools (ladles, ample containers, etc.) to transport materials without spilling.



Grease Trap and Interceptor Maintenance

- Train all staff to perform correct cleaning procedures, particularly for under-sink interceptors that are prone to break down due to improper maintenance.
- Clean undersink grease traps at least weekly. If grease traps are more than 50% full when cleaned weekly, the cleaning frequency needs to be increased.
- Clean grease interceptors routinely.
- Keep a maintenance log.
- Contract with a management company to professionally clean large hood filters. Small hoods can be hand-cleaned with spray detergents and wiped down with cloths for cleaning. Hood filters can be effectively cleaned by routinely spraying with hot water with little or no detergents over the mop sink that should be connected to a grease trap. After hot water rinse, filter panels can go into the dishwasher.

Prevention of Fats, Oil, and Grease from Entering Creeks and Streams Through the Storm Drain System

- Cover outdoor grease and oil storage containers. Regularly check for leaks or spills and correct immediately. Some local jurisdictions will provide or require Best Management Practices in place for stormwater.
- Locate grease dumpsters and storage containers away from storm drain catch basins.
- Use absorbent pads or other material in or around the storm drain inlets if grease dumpsters and containers must be located nearby.
- Do not use free flowing absorbent materials such as "kitty litter" or sawdust. Use absorbent pads or other material to clean up spilled material around outdoor equipment, containers or dumpsters.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention

Trash/Trash Bins/Dumpsters Connections/Illegal Discharge

Post "No Littering" signs and enforce anti-litter laws. Provide a sufficient number of litter receptacles for the facility. Clean out and cover litter receptacles frequently to prevent spillage.

Keep dumpster areas clean. Recycle materials whenever possible. Use all of a product before disposing of the container. Ensure that only appropriate solid wastes are added to the solid waste container. Certain wastes such as hazardous wastes, appliances, fluorescent lamps, pesticides, etc., may not be disposed of in solid waste containers. Take special care when loading or unloading wastes to minimize losses.

Inspect dumpsters and trash bins weekly for leaks and to ensure that lids are on tightly. Replace any that are leaking, corroded, or otherwise deteriorating. Sweep and clean the storage area regularly and clean up spills immediately.

If the dumpster area is paved, do not hose it down to a storm drain. Instead, collect the wash water and discharge it to the sewer if allowed by the local sewer authority. Use dry methods when possible (e.g., sweeping, use of absorbents). Prevent stormwater run-on from entering the dumpster area by enclosing it or building a berm around the area. Prevent waste materials from directly contacting rain. Cover dumpsters to prevent rain from washing waste out of holes or cracks in the bottom of the dumpster.



Parking Area

Clean parking lots on a regular basis to prevent accumulated wastes and pollutants from being discharged into storm drain systems during rainy conditions. When cleaning heavy oily deposits, use absorbent materials on oily spots prior to sweeping or washing. Dispose of used absorbents appropriately.

Allow sheet runoff to flow into biofilters (vegetated strip and swale) and/or infiltration devices. Utilize sand filters or oleophilic collectors for oily waste in low concentrations. Clean out oil/water/sand separators regularly, especially after heavy storms.

Have designated personnel conduct inspections of the parking facilities and storm drain systems associated with them on a regular basis. Inspect cleaning equipment/sweepers for leaks on a regular basis.



Have spill cleanup materials readily available and in a known location. Cleanup spills immediately and use dry methods if possible. Properly dispose of spill cleanup material.

Patio, Walkway, Driveway

- Use dry clean-up methods, such as a broom, mop or absorbent material for surface cleaning whenever possible. Do not sweep or blow trash or debris into the street or gutter. Avoid graffiti abatement activities during rain events and use the least toxic materials available (e.g. water based paints, gels or sprays for graffiti removal). Avoid using cleaning products that contain hazardous substances that can create hazardous waste.
- If water must be used for surface cleaning, use it sparingly. Never discharge washwater into the street, a ditch, or storm drain. Determine how you are going to capture the water and where you are going to discharge it before starting the wash job. Capture and collect the washwater and properly dispose of it (i.e., landscaped areas, private sewer system, sanitary sewer system).

Provide regular training to employees and/or contractors regarding surface cleaning.